10/054435
A1#8
Art. 19

PCT WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International Bureau

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification 6 : C12N 15/12, C07K 14/47, 16/18, A61K 38/17, C12Q 1/68, G01N 33/68 — A1

(11) International Publication Number: **WO 98/23743**

(43) International Publication Date: 4 June 1998 (04.06.98)

(21) International Application Number: PCT/GB97/03302

(22) International Filing Date: 1 December 1997 (01.12.97)

(30) Priority Data:
9624905.7 29 November 1996 (29.11.96) GB

(71) Applicant *(for all designated States except US)*: MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL [GB/GB]; 20 Park Crescent, London W1N 4AL (GB).

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants *(for US only)*: DAVIES, Kay, Elizabeth [GB/GB]; University of Oxford, Genetics Laboratory, Dept. of Biochemistry, South Parks Road, Oxford OX1 3QU (GB). THEODOSIOU, Aspasia [GR/GB]; University of Oxford, Genetics Laboratory, Dept. of Biochemistry, South Parks Road, Oxford OX1 3QU (GB).

(74) Agent: WOODS, Geoffrey, Corlett; J.A. Kemp & Co., 14 South Square, Gray's Inn, London WC1R 5LX (GB).

(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published

With international search report.

Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.

(54) Title: MURINE GUANINE NUCLEOTIDE EXCHANGE FACTOR – (MNGEF) AND HUMAN HOMOLOGUES THEREOF

(57) Abstract

The present invention concerns the cloning of a murine guanine nucleotide exchange factor designated MNGEF and a human homologue thereof. Polynucleotide probes derived from the nucleotide sequence of MNGEF and antibodies that recognise MNGEF are also provided.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	**ES**	Spain	**LS**	Lesotho	**SI**	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	**FI**	Finland	**LT**	Lithuania	**SK**	Slovakia
AT	Austria	**FR**	France	**LU**	Luxembourg	**SN**	Senegal
AU	Australia	**GA**	Gabon	**LV**	Latvia	**SZ**	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	**GB**	United Kingdom	**MC**	Monaco	**TD**	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	**GE**	Georgia	**MD**	Republic of Moldova	**TG**	Togo
BB	Barbados	**GH**	Ghana	**MG**	Madagascar	**TJ**	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	**GN**	Guinea	**MK**	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	**TM**	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	**GR**	Greece			**TR**	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	**HU**	Hungary	**ML**	Mali	**TT**	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	**IE**	Ireland	**MN**	Mongolia	**UA**	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	**IL**	Israel	**MR**	Mauritania	**UG**	Uganda
BY	Belarus	**IS**	Iceland	**MW**	Malawi	**US**	United States of America
CA	Canada	**IT**	Italy	**MX**	Mexico	**UZ**	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	**JP**	Japan	**NE**	Niger	**VN**	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	**KE**	Kenya	**NL**	Netherlands	**YU**	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	**KG**	Kyrgyzstan	**NO**	Norway	**ZW**	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	**KP**	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	**NZ**	New Zealand		
CM	Cameroon			**PL**	Poland		
CN	China	**KR**	Republic of Korea	**PT**	Portugal		
CU	Cuba	**KZ**	Kazakstan	**RO**	Romania		
CZ	Czech Republic	**LC**	Saint Lucia	**RU**	Russian Federation		
DE	Germany	**LI**	Liechtenstein	**SD**	Sudan		
DK	Denmark	**LK**	Sri Lanka	**SE**	Sweden		
EE	Estonia	**LR**	Liberia	**SG**	Singapore		

MURINE GUANINE NUCLEOTIDE EXCHANGE FACTOR - (MNGEF) AND HUMAN HOMOLOGUES THEREOF

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to MNGEF, a member of the family of regulators of small GTP-binding proteins, and homologues of MNGEF.

Background to the invention

The superfamily of low molecular mass GTP-binding proteins (also known as G proteins), for which ras proteins are prototypes, has been implicated in the regulation of diverse biological activities. In addition to their involvement in regulating many aspects of growth and differentiation, members of this superfamily play an important role in the control of the cytoskeleton and in the regulation of protein trafficking between various membrane-bound compartments in the cell.

These proteins function as binary switches, being 'on' in the GTP-bound state and 'off in the GDP-bound state. Cycling between these two forms is controlled by various accessory proteins. The guanine nucleotide exchange factors (GEFs), promote the exchange of GDP for GTP, thus activating the proteins whereas, the GTPase-activating proteins (GAPS) and GDP-dissociation inhibitory factors (GDIs) are negative modulators. The Ras-like proteins are divided into six main families, based on their sequences: Rab, Arf, Sar, Ran, Rho and Ras.

Until recently, the Rho GTPases (such as Rac, Rho, Cdc42) were thought to be primarily involved in the organisation of the actin cytoskeleton. However, it has become evident that they play a critical role in controlling cell proliferation and progress has been made in identifying signalling cascades involving the Rho family members.

A family of cell growth regulatory proteins and oncogene products have been discovered for which the Dbl oncoprotein is a prototype (Eva and Aaronson (1985) *Nature* **316**, 273-275). These proteins are putative guanine nucleotide exchange factors for the Rho GTPases. They all contain a Dbl homology domain (DH) in tandem with a pleckstrin homology domain (PH), and seem to activate specific members of the Rho family to elicit a variety of biological functions in the cell. The DH domain is responsible for binding and activating the G proteins thus mediating downstream signalling events, whereas the PH

domain is thought to play a role in targeting these guanine nucleotide exchange factors to specific cellular locations in order to carry out the signalling function.

Since the initial identification of Dbl as a GEF for Rho GTPases, an increasing number of oncogene products and growth regulatory molecules have been shown to contain those two domains in tandem. Many of them, such as Bcr which is involved in the chromosomal rearrangements in chronic myelogenous leukaemia, Cdc24, Ras guanine nucleotide release factor and Vav have been implicated in cell growth regulation. Others, including Ect-2, Tim, Ost and Lbc were discovered, by virtue of their transforming capability, through gene transfer methods.

Disclosure of the Invention

Here, we report the isolation and preliminary characterisation of 3 overlapping mouse cDNAs (designated MNGEF1, MNGEF2 and MNGEF3), which show homology to the TIM gene (Transforming Immortalized Mammary, Chan *et al.*, (1994) *Oncogene* 9, 1057-1063) of the family of regulators of small GTP-binding proteins. The homology is observed at both the amino acid and nucleotide levels. However, the size of the transcript observed by Northern analysis and the expression pattern of MNGEF2 is markedly different to that of TIM, suggesting that this is a novel, neuronal-specific member of the above family of genes. In addition, MNGEF1 and MNGEF2 contain a trinucleotide repeat. Together with the high expression pattern of MNGEF2 in brain, the presence of the triplet repeat and the homology to TIM, these cDNAs present potential candidates for disease related genes.

We also report the cloning and sequencing of a fragment of the human homologue of MNGEF. Substantial homology is observed at both the amino acid and nucleotide levels between murine MNGEF and its human homologue NGEF.

The MNGEF3 clone is 1.35 kb and is contained completely within the MNGEF1 cDNA which is 2.3 kb. MNGEF2 is the longest clone (2.8kb) but contains a 92bp unspliced intron within it (from nucleotides 1816 to 1907 of SEQ. ID No. 3), resulting in a premature termination codon. MNGEF1 does not contain this intron and therefore its ORF extends beyond the stop codon of MNGEF2. From the sequences of MNGEF1 and MNGEF2 we conclude that the cDNA designated MNGEF consists of 2741 bp (2833 bp minus 92 bp) which results in an ORF of 554 amino acids.

The murine MNGEF cDNA sequence is set out as SEQ. ID No. 1. The amino acid sequence of the ORF from nucleotides 343 to 2004 is set out as SEQ. ID No. 2. The murine MNGEF2 cDNA sequence, which includes the 92 bp intron, is set out as SEQ ID No. 3. The amino acid sequence of the ORF from nucleotides 343 to 1860 is set out as SEQ. ID No. 4. The murine MNGEF1 cDNA sequence is set out as SEQ. ID No. 5. The amino acid sequence of the ORF from nucleotides 2 to 1609 is set out as SEQ. ID No. 6. The partial human NGEF cDNA sequence is set out as SEQ. ID No. 7. The amino acid sequence of the ORF from nucleotides 3 to 803 is set out as SEQ ID No. 8.

Thus the invention provides a murine guanine nucleotide exchange factor designated MNGEF, a human homologue thereof designated human NGEF or other mammalian homologue thereof which guanine nucleotide exchange factor is encoded by a cDNA sequence obtainable from a mammalian brain cDNA library, said DNA sequence being selectively detectable with a murine DNA sequence as shown in SEQ ID Nos. 1, 3 or 5 or a human DNA sequence as shown in SEQ ID No. 7.

The protein preferably has one or more of the additional features:

(1) it comprises a Dbl homology domain having substantial homology to amino acids 124 to 306 of SEQ ID No. 2;

(2) it comprises a pleckstrin homology domain having substantial homology to amino acids 333 to 445 of SEQ ID No. 2;

(3) it comprises an SH3 domain (Src homology 3 domain) having substantial homology to amino acids 456 to 517 of SEQ ID No. 2

(4) it is found predominantly in neuronal cell types;

(5) it is encoded by an mRNA of approximately 2.7 kb;

(6) it promotes the exchange of GDP for GTP by low molecular mass GTP-binding proteins; and

(7) it comprises a polyglutamine region.

The term "selectively detectable" means that the cDNA used as a probe is used under conditions where a target cDNA of the invention is found to hybridize to the probe at a level significantly above background. The background hybridization may occur because of other cDNAs present in the brain cDNA library. In this event background implies a level of signal generated by interaction between the probe and a non-specific cDNA member of

the library which is less than 10 fold, preferably less than 100 fold as intense as the specific interaction observed with the target cDNA. The intensity of interaction may be measured, for example, by radiolabelling the probe, e.g. with ^{32}P. Suitable conditions may be found by reference to the Examples.

Accordingly, in a first aspect, the invention provides the MNGEF protein of SEQ ID. 2, 4, 6 and homologues thereof, polypeptide fragments thereof, as well as antibodies capable of binding the MNGEF protein or polypeptide fragments thereof. The invention also provides the human NGEF protein of SEQ. ID. No. 8 and homologues thereof, polypeptide fragments thereof, as well as antibodies capable of binding the human NGEF protein or polypeptide fragments thereof. Human NGEF proteins, homologues and fragments thereof, are also included in references below to polypeptides of the invention.

In another aspect, the present invention provides a polynucleotide in substantially isolated form capable of hybridising selectively to any one of SEQ ID Nos. 1, 3, 5 or 7 or to the complement (i.e. opposite strand) thereof. The present invention also provides a polynucleotide in substantially isolated form capable of hybridising selectively to any one of SEQ ID Nos. 1, 3, 5 or 7 or to the complement (i.e. opposite strand) thereof. Also provided are polynucleotides encoding polypeptides of the invention. Such polynucleotides will be referred to as a polynucleotide of the invention. A polynucleotide of the invention includes DNA of SEQ ID Nos. 1, 3, 5 and fragments thereof capable of selectively hybridising to the gene encoding MNGEF. A polynucleotide of the invention also includes DNA of SEQ ID No 7 and fragments thereof capable of selectively hybridising to the gene encoding human NGEF.

In a further aspect, the invention provides recombinant vectors carrying a polynucleotide of the invention, including expression vectors, and methods of growing such vectors in a suitable host cell, for example under conditions in which expression of a protein or polypeptide encoded by a sequence of the invention occurs.

In an additional aspect, the invention provides kits comprising polynucleotides, polypeptides or antibodies of the invention and methods of using such kits in diagnosing the presence of absence of MNGEF, human NGEF and their homologues, or variants thereof, including deleterious MNGEF and human NGEF mutants.

Detailed description of the invention.

A. Polynucleotides.

In the following description, it should be understood that references to MNGEF refer additionally to MNGEF1, MNGEF2, MNGEF3 and human NGEF. Polynucleotides of the invention may comprise DNA or RNA. They may be single or double stranded. They may also be polynucleotides which include within them synthetic or modified nucleotides. A number of different types of modification to oligonucleotides are known in the art. These include methylphosphonate and phosphorothioate backbones, addition of acridine or polylysine chains at the 3' and/or 5' ends of the molecule. For the purposes of the present invention, it is to be understood that the polynucleotides described herein may be modified by any method available in the art. Such modifications may be carried out in order to enhance the *in vivo* activity or life span of polynucleotides of the invention.

Polynucleotides of the invention capable of selectively hybridising to the DNA of SEQ ID No. 1 will be generally at least 70%, preferably at least 80 or 90% and more preferably at least 95% homologous to the corresponding DNA of SEQ ID No. 1 over a region of at least 20, preferably at least 25 or 30, for instance at least 40, 60 or 100 or more contiguous nucleotides. Preferred polynucleotides of the invention will comprise regions homologous to the DH domain of MNGEF, from nucleotides 712 to 1260 of SEQ ID No. 1, preferably at least 80 or 90% and more preferably at least 95% homologous to the DH domain of MNGEF. Preferred polynucleotides of the invention will also comprise regions homologous to the PH domain of MNGEF, from nucleotides 1339 to 1677 of SEQ ID No. 1, preferably at least 80 or 90% and more preferably at least 95% homologous to the PH domain of MNGEF. Preferred polynucleotides of the invention will further comprise regions homologous to the SH3 domain of MNGEF, from nucleotides 1708 to 1893 of SEQ ID No 1, preferably at least 80 or 90% and more preferably at least 95% homologous to the SH3 domain of MNGEF

It is to be understood that skilled persons may, using routine techniques, make nucleotide substitutions that do not affect the polypeptide sequence encoded by the polynucleotides of the invention to reflect the codon usage of any particular host organism in which the polypeptides of the invention are to be expressed.

Any combination of the above mentioned degrees of homology and minimum sizes may be used to define polynucleotides of the invention, with the more stringent combinations (i.e. higher homology over longer lengths) being preferred. Thus for example a polynucleotide which is at least 80% homologous over 25, preferably 30 nucleotides forms one aspect of the invention, as does a polynucleotide which is at least 90% homologous over 40 nucleotides.

Polynucleotides of the invention may be used to produce a primer, e.g. a PCR primer, a primer for an alternative amplification reaction, a probe e.g. labelled with a revealing label by conventional means using radioactive or non-radioactive labels, or the polynucleotides may be cloned into vectors. Such primers, probes and other fragments will be at least 15, preferably at least 20, for example at least 25, 30 or 40 nucleotides in length, and are also encompassed by the term polynucleotides of the invention as used herein.

Polynucleotides such as a DNA polynucleotide and primers according to the invention may be produced recombinantly, synthetically, or by any means available to those of skill in the art. They may also be cloned by standard techniques.

In general, primers will be produced by synthetic means, involving a step wise manufacture of the desired nucleic acid sequence one nucleotide at a time. Techniques for accomplishing this using automated techniques are readily available in the art.

Longer polynucleotides will generally be produced using recombinant means, for example using a PCR (polymerase chain reaction) cloning techniques. This will involve making a pair of primers (e.g. of about 15-30 nucleotides) to a region of the MNGEF gene which it is desired to clone, bringing the primers into contact with mRNA or cDNA obtained from an animal or human cell (e.g. a brain cell), performing a polymerase chain reaction under conditions which bring about amplification of the desired region, isolating the amplified fragment (e.g. by purifying the reaction mixture on an agarose gel) and recovering the amplified DNA. The primers may be designed to contain suitable restriction enzyme recognition sites so that the amplified DNA can be cloned into a suitable cloning vector.

Such techniques may be used to obtain all or part of the MNGEF sequence described herein. Genomic clones containing the MNGEF gene and its introns and promoter regions may also be obtained in an analogous manner, starting with genomic DNA from an animal

or human cell, e.g. a brain cell.

Although in general the techniques mentioned herein are well known in the art, reference may be made in particular to Sambrook *et al.*, Molecular Cloning, A Laboratory Manual (1989) and Ausubel *et al.*, Current Protocols in Molecular Biology (1995), John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

Polynucleotides which are not 100% homologous to the sequences of the present invention but fall within the scope of the invention can be obtained in a number of ways. Other murine allelic variants of the MNGEF sequence described herein may be obtained for example by probing genomic DNA libraries made from a range of individuals, for example individuals from different populations. In addition, other animal, particularly mammalian (e.g. rat or rabbit, more particularly primate), homologues of MNGEF may be obtained and such homologues and fragments thereof in general will be capable of selectively hybridising to SEQ ID No. 1. Such sequences may be obtained by probing cDNA libraries made from dividing cells or tissues or genomic DNA libraries from other animal species, and probing such libraries with probes comprising all or part of SEQ ID. 1 under conditions of medium to high stringency (for example 0.03M sodium chloride and 0.03M sodium citrate at from about 50°C to about 60°C). Nucleic acid probes comprising all or part of SEQ ID No. 7 may be used to probe cDNA libraries from primate species, preferably humans, to obtain homologues of MNGEF. In particular nucleic acid probes comprising all or part of SEQ ID No. 7 may be used to probe cDNA libraries from humans, to obtain the full-length cDNA encoding human NGEF or a homologue thereof.

Allelic variants and species homologues may also be obtained using degenerate PCR which will use primers designed to target sequences within the variants and homologues encoding conserved amino acid sequences. Conserved sequences can be predicted from aligning the MNGEF amino acid sequence with that of TIM. The primers will contain one or more degenerate positions and will be used at stringency conditions lower than those used for cloning sequences with single sequence primers against known sequences. In particular, primers can be designed to target the DH, PH and SH3 domains described above.

Alternatively, such polynucleotides may be obtained by site directed mutagenesis of the MNGEF sequences or allelic variants thereof. This may be useful where for example silent codon changes are required to sequences to optimise codon preferences for a

particular host cell in which the polynucleotide sequences are being expressed. Other sequence changes may be desired in order to introduce restriction enzyme recognition sites, or to alter the property or function of the polypeptides encoded by the polynucleotides. Further changes may be desirable to represent particular coding changes found in MNGEF which give rise to mutant MNGEF genes which have lost their regulatory function. Probes based on such changes can be used as diagnostic probes to detect such MNGEF mutants.

The invention further provides double stranded polynucleotides comprising a polynucleotide of the invention and its complement.

Polynucleotides or primers of the invention may carry a revealing label. Suitable labels include radioisotopes such as ^{32}P or ^{35}S, enzyme labels, or other protein labels such as biotin. Such labels may be added to polynucleotides or primers of the invention and may be detected using by techniques known per se.

Polynucleotides or primers of the invention or fragments thereof labelled or unlabelled may be used by a person skilled in the art in nucleic acid-based tests for detecting or sequencing MNGEF and its homologues in the human or animal body.

Such tests for detecting generally comprise bringing a biological sample containing DNA or RNA into contact with a probe comprising a polynucleotide or primer of the invention under hybridising conditions and detecting any duplex formed between the probe and nucleic acid in the sample. Such detection may be achieved using techniques such as PCR or by immobilising the probe on a solid support, removing nucleic acid in the sample which is not hybridised to the probe, and then detecting nucleic acid which has hybridised to the probe. Alternatively, the sample nucleic acid may be immobilised on a solid support, and the amount of probe bound to such a support can be detected. Suitable assay methods of this any other formats can be found in for example WO89/03891 and WO90/13667.

Tests for sequencing MNGEF and its homologues include bringing a biological sample containing target DNA or RNA into contact with a probe comprising a polynucleotide or primer of the invention under hybridising conditions and determining the sequence by, for example the Sanger dideoxy chain termination method (see Sambrook *et al.*).

Such a method generally comprises elongating, in the presence of suitable reagents, the primer by synthesis of a strand complementary to the target DNA or RNA and

selectively terminating the elongation reaction at one or more of an A, C, G or T/U residue; allowing strand elongation and termination reaction to occur; separating out according to size the elongated products to determine the sequence of the nucleotides at which selective termination has occurred. Suitable reagents include a DNA polymerase enzyme, the deoxynucleotides dATP, dCTP, dGTP and dTTP, a buffer and ATP. Dideoxynucleotides are used for selective termination.

Tests for detecting or sequencing MNGEF, or its homologue, in a biological sample may be used to determine MNGEF sequences within cells in individuals who have, or are suspected to have, an altered MNGEF gene sequence, for example within cancer cells including leukaemia cells and solid tumours such as breast, ovary, lung, colon, pancreas, testes, liver, brain, muscle and bone tumours or within cells from the nervous system of individuals suffering from neurological disorders.

In addition, the discovery of MNGEF will allow the role of this gene in hereditary diseases to be investigated. In general, this will involve establishing the status of MNGEF, or its homologue (e.g. using PCR sequence analysis), in cells derived from animals or humans with, for example, neurological disorders or neoplasms.

The probes of the invention may conveniently be packaged in the form of a test kit in a suitable container. In such kits the probe may be bound to a solid support where the assay format for which the kit is designed requires such binding. The kit may also contain suitable reagents for treating the sample to be probed, hybridising the probe to nucleic acid in the sample, control reagents, instructions, and the like.

The present invention also provides polynucleotides encoding the polypeptides of the invention described below. Because such polynucleotides will be useful as sequences for recombinant production of polypeptides of the invention, it is not necessary for them to be selectively hybridisable to the sequence of any one of SEQ ID Nos. 1, 3, 5 or 7 although this will generally be desirable. Otherwise, such polynucleotides may be labelled, used, and made as described above if desired. Polypeptides of the invention are described below.

B. Polypeptides.

Polypeptides of the invention include polypeptides in substantially isolated form which comprise the sequence set out in SEQ ID Nos. 2, 4, 6 or 8. Polypeptides further

include variants of such sequences, including naturally occurring allelic variants and synthetic variants which are substantially homologous to said polypeptides. In this context, substantial homology is regarded as a sequence which has at least 70%, e.g. 80% or 90% amino acid homology (identity) over 30 amino acids with the sequence of SEQ ID No. 2.

Polypeptides also include other those encoding MNGEF homologues, and variants thereof as defined above, from other species including animals such as mammals (e.g. mice, rats or rabbits), especially primates, more especially humans. MNGEF homologues include human NGEF.

Polypeptides of the invention also include fragments of the above mentioned full length polypeptides and variants thereof, including fragments of the sequences set out in SEQ ID Nos. 2, 4, 6 or 8. Preferred fragments include those which include an epitope. Suitable fragments will be at least about 5, e.g. 10, 12, 15 or 20 amino acids in size. Polypeptide fragments of the MNGEF and human NGEF proteins and allelic and species variants thereof may contain one or more (e.g. 2, 3, 5, or 10) substitutions, deletions or insertions, including conserved substitutions.

Conserved substitutions may be made according to the following table which indicates conservative substitutions, where amino acids on the same block in the second column and preferably in the same line in the third column may be substituted for each other:

ALIPHATIC	Non-polar	G A P
		I L V
	Polar - uncharged	C S T M
		N Q
	Polar - charged	D E
		K R
AROMATIC		H F W Y
OTHER		N Q D E

Epitopes may be determined, for example, by techniques such as peptide scanning techniques as described by Geysen *et al*, 1986.

Polypeptides of the invention may be in a substantially isolated form. It will be understood that the polypeptide may be mixed with carriers or diluents which will not interfere with the intended purpose of the polypeptide and still be regarded as substantially isolated. A polypeptide of the invention may also be in a substantially purified form, in which case it will generally comprise the polypeptide in a preparation in which more than 90%, e.g. 95%, 98% or 99% of the polypeptide in the preparation is a polypeptide of the invention. Polypeptides of the invention may be modified for example by the addition of histidine residues to assist their purification or by the addition of a signal sequence to promote their secretion from a cell.

A polypeptide of the invention may be labelled with a revealing label. The revealing label may be any suitable label which allows the polypeptide to be detected. Suitable labels include radioisotopes, e.g. ^{125}I, enzymes, antibodies, polynucleotides and linkers such as biotin. Labelled polypeptides of the invention may be used in diagnostic procedures such as immunoassays in order to determine the amount of a polypeptide of the invention in a sample. Polypeptides or labelled polypeptides of the invention may also be used in serological or cell mediated immune assays for the detection of immune reactivity to said polypeptides in animals and humans using standard protocols.

A polypeptide or labelled polypeptide of the invention or fragment thereof may also be fixed to a solid phase, for example the surface of an immunoassay well or dipstick. Such labelled and/or immobilised polypeptides may be packaged into kits in a suitable container along with suitable reagents, controls, instructions and the like. Such polypeptides and kits may be used in methods of detection of antibodies to the MNGEF or human NGEF proteins or their allelic or species variants by immunoassay.

Immunoassay methods are well known in the art and will generally comprise:

(a) providing a polypeptide comprising an epitope bindable by an antibody against said protein;

(b) incubating a biological sample with said polypeptide under conditions which allow for the formation of an antibody-antigen complex; and

(c) determining whether antibody-antigen complex comprising said polypeptide

is formed.

Polypeptides of the invention may be may by synthetic means (e.g. as described by Geysen *et al.*, 1996) or recombinantly, as described below.

Particularly preferred polypeptides of the invention include those spanning or within the DH, PH or DH3 homology domains or sequences substantially homologous thereto. Preferred polypeptides comprise regions showing substantial homology to the DH domain of MNGEF represented as amino acids 124 to 306 of SEQ ID No. 2. Preferred polypeptides will also comprise regions showing substantial homology to the PH domain of MNGEF represented as amino acids 333 to 445 of SEQ ID No. 2. Preferred polypeptides will further comprise regions showing substantial homology to the SH3 domain of MNGEF represented as amino acids 456 to 517 of SEQ ID No. 2. Fragments as defined above from this region are particularly preferred. The polypeptides and fragments thereof may contain amino acid alterations as defined above.

Polypeptides of the invention may be used in *in vitro* or *in vivo* cell culture systems to study the role of MNGEF, human NGEF and their homologues in disease. For example, truncated or modified MNGEF may be introduced into a cell to disrupt the normal functions which occur in the cell. The polypeptides of the invention may be introduced into the cell by *in situ* expression of the polypeptide from a recombinant expression vector (see below). The expression vector optionally carries an inducible promoter to control the expression of the polypeptide.

The use of mammalian host cells is expected to provide for such post-translational modifications (e.g. myristolation, glycosylation, truncation, lapidation and tyrosine, serine or threonine phosphorylation) as may be needed to confer optimal biological activity on recombinant expression products of the invention. Such cell culture systems in which polypeptide of the invention are expressed may be used in assay systems to identify candidate substances which interfere with or enhance the functions of the polypeptides of the invention in the cell.

C. Vectors.

Polynucleotides of the invention can be incorporated into a recombinant replicable vector. The vector may be used to replicate the nucleic acid in a compatible host cell. Thus

in a further embodiment, the invention provides a method of making polynucleotides of the invention by introducing a polynucleotide of the invention into a replicable vector, introducing the vector into a compatible host cell, and growing the host cell under conditions which bring about replication of the vector. The vector may be recovered from the host cell. Suitable host cells are described below in connection with expression vectors.

Expression Vectors.

Preferably, a polynucleotide of the invention in a vector is operably linked to a regulatory sequence which is capable of providing for the expression of the coding sequence by the host cell, i.e. the vector is an expression vector. The term "operably linked" refers to a juxtaposition wherein the components described are in a relationship permitting them to function in their intended manner. A regulatory sequence "operably linked" to a coding sequence is ligated in such a way that expression of the coding sequence is achieved under condition compatible with the control sequences.

The term "regulatory sequences" includes promoters and enhancers and other expression regulation signals. These may be selected to be compatible with the host cell for which the expression vector is designed. For example, yeast regulatory sequences include *S. cerevisiae* GAL4 and ADH promoters, *S. pombe* nmt1 and adh promoters. Mammalian promoters, such as α-actin promoters, may be used. Mammalian promoters also include the metallothionein promoter which can upregulate expression in response to heavy metals such as cadmium and is thus an inducible promoter. Tissue-specific promoters, for example neuronal cell specific may be used. Viral promoters may also be used, for example the Moloney murine leukaemia virus long terminal repeat (MMLV LTR), the promoter rous sarcoma virus (RSV) LTR promoter, the SV40 promoter, the human cytomegalovirus (CMV) IE promoter, herpes simplex virus promoters or adenovirus promoters. All these promoters are readily available in the art.

Such vectors may be transformed into a suitable host cell as described above to provide for expression of a polypeptide of the invention. Thus, in a further aspect the invention provides a process for preparing polypeptides according to the invention which comprises cultivating a host cell transformed or transfected with an expression vector as described above under conditions to provide for expression by the vector of a coding

sequence encoding the polypeptides, and recovering the expressed polypeptides.

The vectors may be for example, plasmid, virus or phage vectors provided with an origin of replication, optionally a promoter for the expression of the said polynucleotide and optionally a regulator of the promoter. The vectors may contain one or more selectable marker genes, for example an ampicillin resistance gene in the case of a bacterial plasmid or a neomycin resistance gene for a mammalian vector. Vectors may be used *in vitro*, for example for the production of RNA or used to transfect or transform a host cell. The vector may also be adapted to be used *in vivo*, for example in a method of gene therapy.

A further embodiment of the invention provides host cells transformed or transfected with the vectors for the replication and expression of polynucleotides of the invention. The cells will be chosen to be compatible with the said vector and may for example be bacterial, yeast, insect or mammalian.

Polynucleotides according to the invention may also be inserted into the vectors described above in an antisense orientation in order to provide for the production of antisense RNA. Antisense RNA or other antisense polynucleotides may also be produced by synthetic means. Such antisense polynucleotides may be used in a method of controlling the levels of MNGEF or its variants or species homologues.

D. Antibodies.

The invention also provides monoclonal or polyclonal antibodies to polypeptides of the invention or fragments thereof. The invention further provides a process for the production of monoclonal or polyclonal antibodies to polypeptides of the invention. Monoclonal antibodies may be prepared by conventional hybridoma technology using the polypeptides of the invention or peptide fragments thereof, as immunogens. Polyclonal antibodies may also be prepared by conventional means which comprise inoculating a host animal, for example a rat or a rabbit, with a polypeptide of the invention or peptide fragment thereof and recovering immune serum. In order that such antibodies may be made, the invention also provides polypeptides of the invention or fragments thereof haptenised to another polypeptide for use as immunogens in animals or humans.

For the purposes of this invention, the term "antibody", unless specified to the contrary, includes fragments of whole antibodies which retain their binding activity for a

tumour target antigen. Such fragments include Fv, F(ab') and $F(ab')_2$ fragments, as well as single chain antibodies. Furthermore, the antibodies and fragments thereof may be humanised antibodies, e.g. as described in EP-A-239400.

Antibodies may be used in method of detecting polypeptides of the invention present in biological samples by a method which comprises:

(a) providing an antibody of the invention;

(b) incubating a biological sample with said antibody under conditions which allow for the formation of an antibody-antigen complex; and

(c) determining whether antibody-antigen complex comprising said antibody is formed.

Suitable samples include extracts from brain tissue, both normal and neoplastic. Suitable samples may also include extracts from other tissues such as breast, ovary, lung, colon, pancreas, testes, liver, muscle and bone tissues or from neoplastic growths derived from such tissues.

Antibodies of the invention may be bound to a solid support and/or packaged into kits in a suitable container along with suitable reagents, controls, instructions and the like.

E. Therapeutic uses

G-protein mediated signal transduction pathways have been shown to be involved in the control of cell division and growth. Many of the gene products involved in such pathways are proto-oncogenes i.e. they are capable of causing cellular transformation if mutated or aberrantly expressed, for example over-expressed. Therefore, mutations in MNGEF or its homologues may be a cause of cellular transformation, especially in the case of tumours associated with neuronal tissue, more particularly brain tissue. It may be possible to treat tumours that arise as a result by restoring normal MNGEF/NGEF function. This may be performed by means of gene therapy. Alternatively, it may be possible to raise antibodies that recognise specifically, mutated regions of the MNGEF protein, or its human homologue, NGEF. Such antibodies could be linked to therapeutic agents which would then target specifically cancer cells containing the mutated form of MNGEF/NGEF.

Thus the polypeptides, polynucleotides and antibodies of the invention may be used in as compounds for treating neoplasms in animals or humans. Typically the compounds

are formulated for clinical administration by mixing them with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent. For example they can be formulated for topical, parenteral, intravenous, intramuscular, subcutaneous, intraocular or transdermal administration. Preferably, the compound is used in an injectable form. Direct injection into the patient's tumour is advantageous because it makes it possible to concentrate the therapeutic effect at the level of the affected tissues. It may therefore be mixed with any vehicle which is pharmaceutically acceptable for an injectable formulation, preferably for a direct injection at the site to be treated. The pharmaceutically carrier or diluent may be, for example, sterile or isotonic solutions.

The dose of compound used may be adjusted according to various parameters, especially according to the compound used, the age, weight and condition of the patient to be treated, the mode of administration used, pathology of the tumour and the required clinical regimen. As a guide, the amount of compound administered by injection is suitably from 0.01 mg/kg to 30 mg/kg, preferably from 0.1 mg/kg to 10 mg/kg.

The routes of administration and dosages described are intended only as a guide since a skilled practitioner will be able to determine readily the optimum route of administration and dosage for any particular patient and condition.

Compounds to be administered may include polypeptides, nucleic acids or antibodies. The nucleic acids may encode polypeptides or they may encode antisense constructs that inhibit expression of a cellular gene. Nucleic acids may be administered by, for example, lipofection or by viral vectors. For example, the nucleic acid may form part of a viral vector such as an adenovirus. When viral vectors are used, in general the dose administered is between 10^4 and 10^{14} pfu/ml, preferably 10^6 to 10^{10} pfu/ml. The term pfu ("plaque forming unit") corresponds to the infectivity of a virus solution and is determined by infecting an appropriate cell culture and measuring, generally after 48 hours, the number of plaques of infected cells. The techniques for determining the pfu titre of a viral solution are well documented in the literature.

Any cancer types may be treated by these methods, for example leukaemias, and solid tumours such as breast, ovary, lung, colon, pancreas, testes, liver, brain, muscle and bone tumour. Preferably, the tumour is a tumour of the nervous system, in particular the central nervous system, for example the brain.

The observation that MNGEF is expressed predominantly in brain tissue and that expression levels vary during foetal brain development (see Example 2) also suggest that MNGEF plays a role in neurological function, in particular neurological development. Thus it may be possible to diagnose, in particular prenatally, neurological conditions in which MNGEF and its human homologues are implicated using the detection methods discussed above. It may also be possible to treat such disorders by, in particular, gene therapy.

Mapping data indicate that MNGEF maps to mouse chromosome 1 within a region syntenic to human chromosome 2q. NGEF maps to human chromosome 2 by hybridisation to a panel of mono-chromosomal somatic cell hybrids. A form of the neurological disorder dystonia also maps to the long arm of human chromosome 2. Thus, human NGEF may be implicated in this disease. Therefore the above-mentioned probes and DNA sequences may be used to detect and diagnose dystonia in humans by, for example, determining the presence of mutant human NGEF sequences as described above. Alternatively, the gene encoding human NGEF may lie in close proximity to the gene implicated in a form of dystonia which maps to the long arm of human chromosome 2. Therefore the above-mentioned probes and DNA sequences may be used to detect and diagnose dystonia in humans by, for example, genetic linkage analysis using techniques well-known in the art including analysis of restriction fragment length polymorphisms associated with the human NGEF locus. Detection and diagnosis in both cases outlined above may be carried out pre-natally using foetal tissue, or extracts thereof, or post-natally. Detection and diagnosis may also be carried out on germline tissue or extracts thereof.

The following examples illustrate the invention:

EXAMPLE 1 - Isolation of MNGEF2 and overlapping clones

MNGEF2 and the overlapping clones were isolated from an adult mouse brain cDNA library (lzap Stratagene) cloned into the *EcoRI* and *XhoI* site of the vector pBluescript KS.

Approximately, 10^6 plaques were screened using a oligonucleotide designated M3/6T7 Forward from the M3/6 gene (5'GCAGGAAAGCTGGGCAGCT 3' – SEQ ID No. 9). The probe was end-labelled with γ-^{32}P dCTP (3000 Ci/mmol) using Promega

kinase. The MNGEF1, MNGEF2 and MNGEF3 cDNA clones were isolated from the host bacteriophage using a standard *in vivo* excision protocol. The three inserts were released from the vector by digestion with the restriction enzymes *EcoRI* and *XhoI*. The sizes of the MNGEF1, MNGEF2 and MNGEF3 clones were approximately 2.3, 2.8 and 1.35 kb respectively.

The clones were sequenced using a standard sequencing protocol from USB (Amersham). The full length cDNAs were digested using *TaqI* restriction enzyme and the resulting fragments were subcloned into the *ClaI* site of the vector pBluescript KS to facilitate sequencing. Full length sequencing in one direction was obtained by carrying out sequential walks using insert specific oligonucleotides. Sequence analysis was done using the GCG Wisconsin package version 8.

Results

Approximately one million plaques from an adult mouse brain cDNA library were screened with an oligonucleotide (M3/6T7 Forward) from the M3/6 cDNA sequence. Five positives clones were identified, three of which appeared to be the same transcript of varying length. Sequencing of these cDNA clones demonstrated that they showed significant homology to TIM, a transforming gene, whose sequence is related to regulators of small GTP-binding proteins. 60% homology was observed on the nucleotide level between the MNGEF2 and TIM. The homology extended over the region known as DH domain, which plays an important role in mediating cellular transformation. Sequencing also revealed that two of these cDNA clones (MNGEF1 and MNGEF2) contained the following trinucleotide repeat $(AGG)_8GAG(AGG)_3$ (SEQ ID No. 10). In addition it was observed that the longer of these cDNAs, MNGEF2, contained an extra 92bp sequence, which was not present in MNGEF1 and MNGEF3, although the flanking sequence of the region was identical. This 92 bp fragment comprises an unspliced intron which results in a premature termination codon as shown in SEQ ID NO. 3.

EXAMPLE 2 - Expression of MNGEF2 in mouse and human tissues

To determine the pattern of expression of MNGEF, the cDNA clone MNGEF2 was hybridised to Northern blots of poly(A)+ RNA derived from a selection of adult mouse

tissues and human foetal brain tissues.

Northern analysis

RNA was extracted from mouse tissue and poly(A)+ RNA was prepared from 100 µg of total RNA using the Dynabeads mRNA purification kit (Dynal). Northern blots were prepared according to Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, with each lane containing 2 µg of poly(A)+ RNA. The human foetal brain Northern blot and the mouse foetal developmental Northern blot were obtained from Clontech. The blots were hybridised at 42°C in standard formamide buffer and washed to a stringency of 0.1xSSC, 0.1% SDS at 65°C. The blots were visualised by autoradiography after exposure for one or two days at -70°C.

Results

The MNGEF2 cDNA clone detected a transcript of approximately 3 kb predominantly in mouse brain and a faint one of the same size in mouse eye. In addition, a shorter transcript (approximately 2.2 kb) of less intensity was seen in the brain. A faint slightly larger transcript (about 3.5 kb) was also observed in small intestine and liver.

Hybridisation of the MNGEF2 cDNA clone to a Northern blot of human brain tissues (Clontech), detects a 3 kb transcript expressed predominantly in the caudate nucleus, but also in the amygdala and the hippocampus. The same sized transcript, albeit much fainter, was observed in all the remaining tissues.

A similar 3 kb transcript was seen when the MNGEF2 cDNA clone was used as a probe on a whole mouse embryo developmental Northern (Clontech). The strongest signal was observed in day 7 of embryonic development. Weaker signals of the same size were seen in days 11, 15 and 17.

EXAMPLE 3 - Partial cloning of human NGEF

To isolate the human homologue of MNGEF, primers m32bt7f and m32bt3f were used to amplify cDNA from human foetal brain. The sequences of the primers used are shown below:

3.2AT3F: 5'-CAAGAGAGGCTGGCAGAGGCAC-3' – SEQ ID No. 11

3.2AT7F:	5'-GGACCAAGTTTGTATCCTTCAC-3'	– SEQ ID No. 12
3.2BT7F:	5'-GGACATCTGCTGCAGCTCACC-3'	– SEQ ID No. 13
3.2BT3F:	5'-GGAGAGCTCTGCCTCAGATCTG-3'	– SEQ ID No. 14

An 803 bp product was amplified and cloned into the pGEMT vector (Promega). The clone HFB32 was sequenced and the sequence is shown as SEQ ID No. 7. The translated protein sequence is shown as SEQ ID No. 8. A comparison between mouse and the human nucleotide sequence indicates 87.8% homology. A comparison between the protein sequence of the two species indicates 97% homology.

A search of the Yeast Genome database with the DH region of MNGEF showed homology to an open reading frame (ORF) from Chromosome XII (figure 6). This ORF corresponds to a yeast protein called ROM2 which is a GDP-GTP exchange protein for Rho1p containing the DH domains and the pleckstrin domains. The RHO1 gene encodes a homologue of the mammalian RhoA small GTP binding protein in yeast. Rho1p is localised at the growth site and required for bud formation. Disruption of ROM2 results in a temperature-sensitive growth phenotype. These mutants offer an attractive system to study activation of Rho.

SEQUENCE LISTING

(iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 8

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 1:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 2741 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: both
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: CDS
(B) LOCATION:343..2004

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 1:

```
GCGCTCTACA GCAGCGGCGG CGGCAGCTCC GGCTTGAGCC GCGCGCGCTG CGACCTCACT      60

CAGAGCCCGC GCATTGCCCC CGGCTGGGCC CTGGGCCCCG CGCGGCTCCC CACCAGCCCC     120

TGAGCCTACC CGGTCGCTGG TCCCCATGGA GCTGCTGGCT GCAGCCTTCA GCGCCGCCTG     180

CGCCGTGGAC CACGACAGCT CCACCTCGGA GAGCGACACG CGCGACTCGG CGGCGGGACA     240

CCTGCCGGGC AGCGAGTCAT CCTCCACCCC TGGAAATGGA ACCACACCCG AGGAGTGCCC     300

AGCCCTCACC GACAGCCCCA CCACTCTCAC GGAGCCCTGC AG ATG ATC CAT CCC         354
                                                Met Ile His Pro
                                                  1

ATT CCC GCC GAC TCC TGG AGA AAC CTC ATT GAA CAA ATA GGG CTC CTG         402
Ile Pro Ala Asp Ser Trp Arg Asn Leu Ile Glu Gln Ile Gly Leu Leu
  5                  10                  15                  20

TAT CAA GAG TAT AGA GAC AAA TCG ACT CTC CAA GAA ATT GAA ACA CGG         450
Tyr Gln Glu Tyr Arg Asp Lys Ser Thr Leu Gln Glu Ile Glu Thr Arg
                 25                  30                  35

AGG CAG CAG GAT GCA GAA ATC CAA GGC AAC TCC GAT GGG TCC CAG GTT         498
Arg Gln Gln Asp Ala Glu Ile Gln Gly Asn Ser Asp Gly Ser Gln Val
             40                  45                  50

GGG GAA GAC GCT GGA GAG GAG GAG GAG GAG GAG GAG GAG GGA GAG GAG         546
Gly Glu Asp Ala Gly Glu Glu Glu Glu Glu Glu Glu Glu Gly Glu Glu
         55                  60                  65
```

```
GAG GAG CTG GCC AGC CCT CCT GAG AGG AGA GCT CTG CCT CAG ATC TGC      594
Glu Glu Leu Ala Ser Pro Pro Glu Arg Arg Ala Leu Pro Gln Ile Cys
     70                  75                  80

CTG CTC AGC AAC CCC CAC TCC AGG TTC AAC CTC TGG CAA GAC CTT CCT      642
Leu Leu Ser Asn Pro His Ser Arg Phe Asn Leu Trp Gln Asp Leu Pro
 85                  90                  95                 100

GAG ATC CAG AGC AGT GGC GTG CTG GAC ATT CTC CAG CCG GAG GAG ATC      690
Glu Ile Gln Ser Ser Gly Val Leu Asp Ile Leu Gln Pro Glu Glu Ile
                105                 110                 115

AGG CTG CAG GAG GCC ATG TTT GAG TTG GTT ACC TCT GAG GCC TCC TAC      738
Arg Leu Gln Glu Ala Met Phe Glu Leu Val Thr Ser Glu Ala Ser Tyr
            120                 125                 130

TAT AAG AGC CTG AAC CTG CTG GTG TCG CAC TTC ATG GAG AAC GAG CGT      786
Tyr Lys Ser Leu Asn Leu Leu Val Ser His Phe Met Glu Asn Glu Arg
        135                 140                 145

CTG AAG AAG ATC CTG CAT CCA TCT GAG GCC CAC ATC CTC TTT TCC AAT      834
Leu Lys Lys Ile Leu His Pro Ser Glu Ala His Ile Leu Phe Ser Asn
    150                 155                 160

GTC CTG GAT GTC ATG GCT GTC AGT GAG CGG TTT TTG CTG GAG CTA GAG      882
Val Leu Asp Val Met Ala Val Ser Glu Arg Phe Leu Leu Glu Leu Glu
165                 170                 175                 180

CAC CGC ATG GAG GAG AAC ATT GTT ATC TCG GAT GTG TGC GAC ATC GTG      930
His Arg Met Glu Glu Asn Ile Val Ile Ser Asp Val Cys Asp Ile Val
                185                 190                 195

TAC CGT TAC GCA GCT GAT CAC TTC TCG GTC TAT ATC ACT TAC GTC AGT      978
Tyr Arg Tyr Ala Ala Asp His Phe Ser Val Tyr Ile Thr Tyr Val Ser
            200                 205                 210

AAC CAG ACC TAC CAG GAA AGG ACA TAC AAG CAG CTC CTA CAG GAG AAG     1026
Asn Gln Thr Tyr Gln Glu Arg Thr Tyr Lys Gln Leu Leu Gln Glu Lys
        215                 220                 225

GCC GCT TTC CGG GAA CTG ATC GCA CAG TTG GAG CTG GAC CCC AAA TGC     1074
Ala Ala Phe Arg Glu Leu Ile Ala Gln Leu Glu Leu Asp Pro Lys Cys
    230                 235                 240

AAG GGC CTG CCT TTC TCC TCC TTC CTC ATC TTG CCT TTC CAG AGG ATC     1122
Lys Gly Leu Pro Phe Ser Ser Phe Leu Ile Leu Pro Phe Gln Arg Ile
245                 250                 255                 260
```

```
ACG AGA CTC AAG CTG CTG GTC CAG AAT ATC CTG AAG AGA GTG GAG GAG      1170
Thr Arg Leu Lys Leu Leu Val Gln Asn Ile Leu Lys Arg Val Glu Glu
                265                 270                 275

AGG TCT GAA CGT GAA GGC ACC GCC TTG GAT GCC CAC AAG GAG CTA GAA      1218
Arg Ser Glu Arg Glu Gly Thr Ala Leu Asp Ala His Lys Glu Leu Glu
            280                 285                 290

ATG GTG GTA AAG GCA TGC AAT GAG GGT GTC CGG AAG ATG AGC CGC ACA      1266
Met Val Val Lys Ala Cys Asn Glu Gly Val Arg Lys Met Ser Arg Thr
        295                 300                 305

GAA CAG ATG ATC AGC ATT CAG AAG AAG ATG GAG TTC AAG ATC AAG TCG      1314
Glu Gln Met Ile Ser Ile Gln Lys Lys Met Glu Phe Lys Ile Lys Ser
    310                 315                 320

GTA CCC ATC ATC TCA CAC TCC CGG TGG CTG CTG AAG CAG GGT GAG CTG      1362
Val Pro Ile Ile Ser His Ser Arg Trp Leu Leu Lys Gln Gly Glu Leu
325                 330                 335                 340

CAG CAG ATG TCC GGC CCC AAG ACC TCC CGC ACC CTG CGG ACC AAG AAG      1410
Gln Gln Met Ser Gly Pro Lys Thr Ser Arg Thr Leu Arg Thr Lys Lys
                345                 350                 355

CTC TTC AGA GAA ATT TAC CTC TTC CTC TTC AAT GAC CTG CTG GTG ATC      1458
Leu Phe Arg Glu Ile Tyr Leu Phe Leu Phe Asn Asp Leu Leu Val Ile
            360                 365                 370

TGC CGG CAG ATC CCT GGA GAC AAG TAC CAG GTG TTT GAT TCG GCC CCA      1506
Cys Arg Gln Ile Pro Gly Asp Lys Tyr Gln Val Phe Asp Ser Ala Pro
        375                 380                 385

AGG GGC CTG CTT CGA GTG GAG GAG CTG GAG GAC CAG GGT CAA ACA CTG      1554
Arg Gly Leu Leu Arg Val Glu Glu Leu Glu Asp Gln Gly Gln Thr Leu
    390                 395                 400

GCT AAT GTG TTC ATC CTG CGG CTG CTG GAA AAT GCA GAT GAC CGA GAG      1602
Ala Asn Val Phe Ile Leu Arg Leu Leu Glu Asn Ala Asp Asp Arg Glu
405                 410                 415                 420

GCC ACC TAT ATG CTG AAG GCA TCC TCC CAG AGC GAG ATG AAG CGC TGG      1650
Ala Thr Tyr Met Leu Lys Ala Ser Ser Gln Ser Glu Met Lys Arg Trp
                425                 430                 435

ATG ACC TCA CTG GCC CCC AAC AGG AGG ACC AAG TTT GTA TCC TTC ACA      1698
Met Thr Ser Leu Ala Pro Asn Arg Arg Thr Lys Phe Val Ser Phe Thr
            440                 445                 450
```

```
TCT CGG CTG TTG GAC TGT CCC CAG GTC CAG TGT GTG CAC CCG TAT GTG      1746
Ser Arg Leu Leu Asp Cys Pro Gln Val Gln Cys Val His Pro Tyr Val
        455                 460                 465

GCC CAG CAG CCT GAT GAA CTG ACG CTG GAA CTG GCA GAT ATC CTG AAC      1794
Ala Gln Gln Pro Asp Glu Leu Thr Leu Glu Leu Ala Asp Ile Leu Asn
    470                 475                 480

ATC CTG GAG AAG ACA GAG GAT GGG TGG ATC TTT GGT GAG CGG CTG CAT      1842
Ile Leu Glu Lys Thr Glu Asp Gly Trp Ile Phe Gly Glu Arg Leu His
485                 490                 495                 500

GAC CAG GAG AGA GGC TGG TTC CCC AGT TCC ATG ACA GAG GAG ATC CTG      1890
Asp Gln Glu Arg Gly Trp Phe Pro Ser Ser Met Thr Glu Glu Ile Leu
                505                 510                 515

AAC CCC AAG ATC CGC TCC CAG AAC CTC AAG GAA TGT TTC CGG GTA CAT      1938
Asn Pro Lys Ile Arg Ser Gln Asn Leu Lys Glu Cys Phe Arg Val His
            520                 525                 530

AAG ATG GAA GAC CCT CAG CGC AGC CAG AAT AAG GAC CGC AGG AAG CTG      1986
Lys Met Glu Asp Pro Gln Arg Ser Gln Asn Lys Asp Arg Arg Lys Leu
        535                 540                 545

GGC AGC CGG AAT CGT CAA TGAACCTCCC CAGCTCAGGC ACCTGAAGGG             2034
Gly Ser Arg Asn Arg Gln
    550

AAGGGTGTGG GCAGGGATGG GGAGCAGGCC CGGCAGAGAC GCCCGACAGA TTCAGAGGGC    2094

CTTAGGGAAG AATGTCAGTG CCTTCTCAGG CAGCAGGAGT GGCTTCGGCC TGCTCTGTCC    2154

CTGCCCATGC TGTGGAAGCT CTAGTGTCCT GGCCACTTGT TTGCTTGCAC ACTGGTGAAA    2214

AGCTAAGTAC TTAGGCAGTA TTACACCACC TCCCTTCAGT CTCTCAGAGG TAGAAGAAGG    2274

CAGGCATGCT CCAGAGACCT TCCGGTGACT GGAAGAGGCC CACACAAGGG TCCCTGGCAG    2334

CAGGCAGGTG GAAGGTAACC ACTGTCAGGA TCCCCTGAAC TGCACGTGTC CTTCCCTACT    2394

TTGGAAGCTG TTAAGAGTCT ACCAGGCACA CAGATGGCCG CCCCTGCCCG AGGGAGTTTG    2454

ATGAGCAGTG GTGACCCTGC CTGCCCGTCC CCGTGCCTCT GCCAGCCTCT CTTGCACGCC    2514

AAGCCCTGCC CTCAGCAGGC TTCCCAAAGC TTAGCTGAGG GTTCATGCCA CCTCTAGCTC    2574

CTTGAAGGGC TTGATATCAC TTGTGTCTCC TGGGCCCCTG ATGGAGCCCA GGCGTTTTGC    2634

AGAATGAATT GGTCACTGCA TCCTTTATGG TCATGGTTTT GAGAAAAGCA AATATCATTT    2694
```

TTGGCTGCAT TAAAAGAAGC ATCCTATATA AAAAAAAAAA AAAAAAA 2741

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 2:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 554 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 2:

Met Ile His Pro Ile Pro Ala Asp Ser Trp Arg Asn Leu Ile Glu Gln
1 5 10 15

Ile Gly Leu Leu Tyr Gln Glu Tyr Arg Asp Lys Ser Thr Leu Gln Glu
20 25 30

Ile Glu Thr Arg Arg Gln Gln Asp Ala Glu Ile Gln Gly Asn Ser Asp
35 40 45

Gly Ser Gln Val Gly Glu Asp Ala Gly Glu Glu Glu Glu Glu Glu Glu
50 55 60

Glu Gly Glu Glu Glu Glu Leu Ala Ser Pro Pro Glu Arg Arg Ala Leu
65 70 75 80

Pro Gln Ile Cys Leu Leu Ser Asn Pro His Ser Arg Phe Asn Leu Trp
85 90 95

Gln Asp Leu Pro Glu Ile Gln Ser Ser Gly Val Leu Asp Ile Leu Gln
100 105 110

Pro Glu Glu Ile Arg Leu Gln Glu Ala Met Phe Glu Leu Val Thr Ser
115 120 125

Glu Ala Ser Tyr Tyr Lys Ser Leu Asn Leu Leu Val Ser His Phe Met
130 135 140

Glu Asn Glu Arg Leu Lys Lys Ile Leu His Pro Ser Glu Ala His Ile
145 150 155 160

Leu Phe Ser Asn Val Leu Asp Val Met Ala Val Ser Glu Arg Phe Leu
165 170 175

Leu Glu Leu Glu His Arg Met Glu Glu Asn Ile Val Ile Ser Asp Val
180 185 190

Cys Asp Ile Val Tyr Arg Tyr Ala Ala Asp His Phe Ser Val Tyr Ile
195 200 205

Thr Tyr Val Ser Asn Gln Thr Tyr Gln Glu Arg Thr Tyr Lys Gln Leu
210 215 220

Leu Gln Glu Lys Ala Ala Phe Arg Glu Leu Ile Ala Gln Leu Glu Leu
225 230 235 240

Asp Pro Lys Cys Lys Gly Leu Pro Phe Ser Ser Phe Leu Ile Leu Pro
245 250 255

Phe Gln Arg Ile Thr Arg Leu Lys Leu Leu Val Gln Asn Ile Leu Lys
260 265 270

Arg Val Glu Glu Arg Ser Glu Arg Glu Gly Thr Ala Leu Asp Ala His
275 280 285

Lys Glu Leu Glu Met Val Val Lys Ala Cys Asn Glu Gly Val Arg Lys
290 295 300

Met Ser Arg Thr Glu Gln Met Ile Ser Ile Gln Lys Lys Met Glu Phe
305 310 315 320

Lys Ile Lys Ser Val Pro Ile Ile Ser His Ser Arg Trp Leu Leu Lys
325 330 335

Gln Gly Glu Leu Gln Gln Met Ser Gly Pro Lys Thr Ser Arg Thr Leu
340 345 350

Arg Thr Lys Lys Leu Phe Arg Glu Ile Tyr Leu Phe Leu Phe Asn Asp
355 360 365

Leu Leu Val Ile Cys Arg Gln Ile Pro Gly Asp Lys Tyr Gln Val Phe
370 375 380

Asp Ser Ala Pro Arg Gly Leu Leu Arg Val Glu Glu Leu Glu Asp Gln
385 390 395 400

Gly Gln Thr Leu Ala Asn Val Phe Ile Leu Arg Leu Leu Glu Asn Ala
405 410 415

Asp Asp Arg Glu Ala Thr Tyr Met Leu Lys Ala Ser Ser Gln Ser Glu
420 425 430

Met Lys Arg Trp Met Thr Ser Leu Ala Pro Asn Arg Arg Thr Lys Phe
435 440 445

Val Ser Phe Thr Ser Arg Leu Leu Asp Cys Pro Gln Val Gln Cys Val
450 455 460

His Pro Tyr Val Ala Gln Gln Pro Asp Glu Leu Thr Leu Glu Leu Ala
465 470 475 480

Asp Ile Leu Asn Ile Leu Glu Lys Thr Glu Asp Gly Trp Ile Phe Gly
485 490 495

Glu Arg Leu His Asp Gln Glu Arg Gly Trp Phe Pro Ser Ser Met Thr
500 505 510

Glu Glu Ile Leu Asn Pro Lys Ile Arg Ser Gln Asn Leu Lys Glu Cys
515 520 525

Phe Arg Val His Lys Met Glu Asp Pro Gln Arg Ser Gln Asn Lys Asp
530 535 540

Arg Arg Lys Leu Gly Ser Arg Asn Arg Gln
545 550

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 3:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 2833 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: both
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: CDS
(B) LOCATION:343..1860

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 3:

GCGCTCTACA GCAGCGGCGG CGGCAGCTCC GGCTTGAGCC GCGCGCGCTG CGACCTCACT 60

CAGAGCCCGC GCATTGCCCC CGGCTGGGCC CTGGGCCCCG CGCGGCTCCC CACCAGCCCC 120

TGAGCCTACC CGGTCGCTGG TCCCCATGGA GCTGCTGGCT GCAGCCTTCA GCGCCGCCTG 180

CGCCGTGGAC CACGACAGCT CCACCTCGGA GAGCGACACG CGCGACTCGG CGGCGGGACA 240

CCTGCCGGGC AGCGAGTCAT CCTCCACCCC TGGAAATGGA ACCACACCCG AGGAGTGCCC 300

AGCCCTCACC GACAGCCCCA CCACTCTCAC GGAGCCCTGC AG ATG ATC CAT CCC 354
Met Ile His Pro
1

```
ATT CCC GCC GAC TCC TGG AGA AAC CTC ATT GAA CAA ATA GGG CTC CTG      402
Ile Pro Ala Asp Ser Trp Arg Asn Leu Ile Glu Gln Ile Gly Leu Leu
  5                  10                  15                  20

TAT CAA GAG TAT AGA GAC AAA TCG ACT CTC CAA GAA ATT GAA ACA CGG      450
Tyr Gln Glu Tyr Arg Asp Lys Ser Thr Leu Gln Glu Ile Glu Thr Arg
                  25                  30                  35

AGG CAG CAG GAT GCA GAA ATC CAA GGC AAC TCC GAT GGG TCC CAG GTT      498
Arg Gln Gln Asp Ala Glu Ile Gln Gly Asn Ser Asp Gly Ser Gln Val
              40                  45                  50

GGG GAA GAC GCT GGA GAG GAG GAG GAG GAG GAG GAG GAG GGA GAG GAG      546
Gly Glu Asp Ala Gly Glu Glu Glu Glu Glu Glu Glu Glu Gly Glu Glu
          55                  60                  65

GAG GAG CTG GCC AGC CCT CCT GAG AGG AGA GCT CTG CCT CAG ATC TGC      594
Glu Glu Leu Ala Ser Pro Pro Glu Arg Arg Ala Leu Pro Gln Ile Cys
      70                  75                  80

CTG CTC AGC AAC CCC CAC TCC AGG TTC AAC CTC TGG CAA GAC CTT CCT      642
Leu Leu Ser Asn Pro His Ser Arg Phe Asn Leu Trp Gln Asp Leu Pro
  85                  90                  95                  100

GAG ATC CAG AGC AGT GGC GTG CTG GAC ATT CTC CAG CCG GAG GAG ATC      690
Glu Ile Gln Ser Ser Gly Val Leu Asp Ile Leu Gln Pro Glu Glu Ile
                 105                 110                 115

AGG CTG CAG GAG GCC ATG TTT GAG TTG GTT ACC TCT GAG GCC TCC TAC      738
Arg Leu Gln Glu Ala Met Phe Glu Leu Val Thr Ser Glu Ala Ser Tyr
             120                 125                 130

TAT AAG AGC CTG AAC CTG CTG GTG TCG CAC TTC ATG GAG AAC GAG CGT      786
Tyr Lys Ser Leu Asn Leu Leu Val Ser His Phe Met Glu Asn Glu Arg
         135                 140                 145

CTG AAG AAG ATC CTG CAT CCA TCT GAG GCC CAC ATC CTC TTT TCC AAT      834
Leu Lys Lys Ile Leu His Pro Ser Glu Ala His Ile Leu Phe Ser Asn
     150                 155                 160

GTC CTG GAT GTC ATG GCT GTC AGT GAG CGG TTT TTG CTG GAG CTA GAG      882
Val Leu Asp Val Met Ala Val Ser Glu Arg Phe Leu Leu Glu Leu Glu
165                 170                 175                 180

CAC CGC ATG GAG GAG AAC ATT GTT ATC TCG GAT GTG TGC GAC ATC GTG      930
His Arg Met Glu Glu Asn Ile Val Ile Ser Asp Val Cys Asp Ile Val
                 185                 190                 195
```

```
TAC CGT TAC GCA GCT GAT CAC TTC TCG GTC TAT ATC ACT TAC GTC AGT      978
Tyr Arg Tyr Ala Ala Asp His Phe Ser Val Tyr Ile Thr Tyr Val Ser
            200                 205                 210

AAC CAG ACC TAC CAG GAA AGG ACA TAC AAG CAG CTC CTA CAG GAG AAG     1026
Asn Gln Thr Tyr Gln Glu Arg Thr Tyr Lys Gln Leu Leu Gln Glu Lys
        215                 220                 225

GCC GCT TTC CGG GAA CTG ATC GCA CAG TTG GAG CTG GAC CCC AAA TGC     1074
Ala Ala Phe Arg Glu Leu Ile Ala Gln Leu Glu Leu Asp Pro Lys Cys
    230                 235                 240

AAG GGC CTG CCT TTC TCC TCC TTC CTC ATC TTG CCT TTC CAG AGG ATC     1122
Lys Gly Leu Pro Phe Ser Ser Phe Leu Ile Leu Pro Phe Gln Arg Ile
245                 250                 255                 260

ACG AGA CTC AAG CTG CTG GTC CAG AAT ATC CTG AAG AGA GTG GAG GAG     1170
Thr Arg Leu Lys Leu Leu Val Gln Asn Ile Leu Lys Arg Val Glu Glu
                265                 270                 275

AGG TCT GAA CGT GAA GGC ACC GCC TTG GAT GCC CAC AAG GAG CTA GAA     1218
Arg Ser Glu Arg Glu Gly Thr Ala Leu Asp Ala His Lys Glu Leu Glu
            280                 285                 290

ATG GTG GTA AAG GCA TGC AAT GAG GGT GTC CGG AAG ATG AGC CGC ACA     1266
Met Val Val Lys Ala Cys Asn Glu Gly Val Arg Lys Met Ser Arg Thr
        295                 300                 305

GAA CAG ATG ATC AGC ATT CAG AAG AAG ATG GAG TTC AAG ATC AAG TCG     1314
Glu Gln Met Ile Ser Ile Gln Lys Lys Met Glu Phe Lys Ile Lys Ser
    310                 315                 320

GTA CCC ATC ATC TCA CAC TCC CGG TGG CTG CTG AAG CAG GGT GAG CTG     1362
Val Pro Ile Ile Ser His Ser Arg Trp Leu Leu Lys Gln Gly Glu Leu
325                 330                 335                 340

CAG CAG ATG TCC GGC CCC AAG ACC TCC CGC ACC CTG CGG ACC AAG AAG     1410
Gln Gln Met Ser Gly Pro Lys Thr Ser Arg Thr Leu Arg Thr Lys Lys
                345                 350                 355

CTC TTC AGA GAA ATT TAC CTC TTC CTC TTC AAT GAC CTG CTG GTG ATC     1458
Leu Phe Arg Glu Ile Tyr Leu Phe Leu Phe Asn Asp Leu Leu Val Ile
            360                 365                 370

TGC CGG CAG ATC CCT GGA GAC AAG TAC CAG GTG TTT GAT TCG GCC CCA     1506
Cys Arg Gln Ile Pro Gly Asp Lys Tyr Gln Val Phe Asp Ser Ala Pro
        375                 380                 385
```

```
AGG GGC CTG CTT CGA GTG GAG GAG CTG GAG GAC CAG GGT CAA ACA CTG      1554
Arg Gly Leu Leu Arg Val Glu Glu Leu Glu Asp Gln Gly Gln Thr Leu
    390                 395                 400

GCT AAT GTG TTC ATC CTG CGG CTG CTG GAA AAT GCA GAT GAC CGA GAG      1602
Ala Asn Val Phe Ile Leu Arg Leu Leu Glu Asn Ala Asp Asp Arg Glu
405                 410                 415                 420

GCC ACC TAT ATG CTG AAG GCA TCC TCC CAG AGC GAG ATG AAG CGC TGG      1650
Ala Thr Tyr Met Leu Lys Ala Ser Ser Gln Ser Glu Met Lys Arg Trp
                425                 430                 435

ATG ACC TCA CTG GCC CCC AAC AGG AGG ACC AAG TTT GTA TCC TTC ACA      1698
Met Thr Ser Leu Ala Pro Asn Arg Arg Thr Lys Phe Val Ser Phe Thr
            440                 445                 450

TCT CGG CTG TTG GAC TGT CCC CAG GTC CAG TGT GTG CAC CCG TAT GTG      1746
Ser Arg Leu Leu Asp Cys Pro Gln Val Gln Cys Val His Pro Tyr Val
        455                 460                 465

GCC CAG CAG CCT GAT GAA CTG ACG CTG GAA CTG GCA GAT ATC CTG AAC      1794
Ala Gln Gln Pro Asp Glu Leu Thr Leu Glu Leu Ala Asp Ile Leu Asn
    470                 475                 480

ATC CTG GAG AAG ACA GAG GAT GGT GAG CCC CGC ACC AAG GGG ACT CTG      1842
Ile Leu Glu Lys Thr Glu Asp Gly Glu Pro Arg Thr Lys Gly Thr Leu
485                 490                 495                 500

CAT CTT GGC CAG CCA TGA GAGAGAGGAC TATGGCCTAG ATGTAGGACT             1890
His Leu Gly Gln Pro  *
                505

AGATGGTGCA GTTAGCAGGG TGGATCTTTG GTGAGCGGCT GCATGACCAG GAGAGAGGCT    1950

GGTTCCCCAG TTCCATGACA GAGGAGATCC TGAACCCCAA GATCCGCTCC CAGAACCTCA    2010

AGGAATGTTT CCGGGTACAT AAGATGGAAG ACCCTCAGCG CAGCCAGAAT AAGGACCGCA    2070

GGAAGCTGGG CAGCCGGAAT CGTCAATGAA CCTCCCCAGC TCAGGCACCT GAAGGGAAGG    2130

GTGTGGGCAG GGATGGGGAG CAGGCCCGGC AGAGACGCCC GACAGATTCA GAGGGCCTTA    2190

GGGAAGAATG TCAGTGCCTT CTCAGGCAGC AGGAGTGGCT TCGGCCTGCT CTGTCCCTGC    2250

CCATGCTGTG GAAGCTCTAG TGTCCTGGCC ACTTGTTTGC TTGCACACTG GTGAAAAGCT    2310

AAGTACTTAG GCAGTATTAC ACCACCTCCC TTCAGTCTCT CAGAGGTAGA AGAAGGCAGG    2370

CATGCTCCAG AGACCTTCCG GTGACTGGAA GAGGCCCACA CAAGGGTCCC TGGCAGCAGG    2430
```

CAGGTGGAAG GTAACCACTG TCAGGATCCC CTGAACTGCA CGTGTCCTTC CCTACTTTGG 2490

AAGCTGTTAA GAGTCTACCA GGCACACAGA TGGCCGCCCC TGCCCGAGGG AGTTTGATGA 2550

GCAGTGGTGA CCCTGCCTGC CCGTCCCCGT GCCTCTGCCA GCCTCTCTTG CACGCCAAGC 2610

CCTGCCCTCA GCAGGCTTCC CAAAGCTTAG CTGAGGGTTC ATGCCACCTC TAGCTCCTTG 2670

AAGGGCTTGA TATCACTTGT GTCTCCTGGG CCCCTGATGG AGCCCAGGCG TTTTGCAGAA 2730

TGAATTGGTC ACTGCATCCT TTATGGTCAT GGTTTTGAGA AAAGCAAATA TCATTTTTGG 2790

CTGCATTAAA AGAAGCATCC TATATAAAAA AAAAAAAAAA AAA 2833

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 4:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 505 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 4:

Met Ile His Pro Ile Pro Ala Asp Ser Trp Arg Asn Leu Ile Glu Gln
1 5 10 15

Ile Gly Leu Leu Tyr Gln Glu Tyr Arg Asp Lys Ser Thr Leu Gln Glu
20 25 30

Ile Glu Thr Arg Arg Gln Gln Asp Ala Glu Ile Gln Gly Asn Ser Asp
35 40 45

Gly Ser Gln Val Gly Glu Asp Ala Gly Glu Glu Glu Glu Glu Glu Glu
50 55 60

Glu Gly Glu Glu Glu Glu Leu Ala Ser Pro Pro Glu Arg Arg Ala Leu
65 70 75 80

Pro Gln Ile Cys Leu Leu Ser Asn Pro His Ser Arg Phe Asn Leu Trp
85 90 95

Gln Asp Leu Pro Glu Ile Gln Ser Ser Gly Val Leu Asp Ile Leu Gln
100 105 110

Pro Glu Glu Ile Arg Leu Gln Glu Ala Met Phe Glu Leu Val Thr Ser
115 120 125

Glu Ala Ser Tyr Tyr Lys Ser Leu Asn Leu Leu Val Ser His Phe Met
130 135 140

Glu Asn Glu Arg Leu Lys Lys Ile Leu His Pro Ser Glu Ala His Ile
145 150 155 160

Leu Phe Ser Asn Val Leu Asp Val Met Ala Val Ser Glu Arg Phe Leu
165 170 175

Leu Glu Leu Glu His Arg Met Glu Glu Asn Ile Val Ile Ser Asp Val
180 185 190

Cys Asp Ile Val Tyr Arg Tyr Ala Ala Asp His Phe Ser Val Tyr Ile
195 200 205

Thr Tyr Val Ser Asn Gln Thr Tyr Gln Glu Arg Thr Tyr Lys Gln Leu
210 215 220

Leu Gln Glu Lys Ala Ala Phe Arg Glu Leu Ile Ala Gln Leu Glu Leu
225 230 235 240

Asp Pro Lys Cys Lys Gly Leu Pro Phe Ser Ser Phe Leu Ile Leu Pro
245 250 255

Phe Gln Arg Ile Thr Arg Leu Lys Leu Leu Val Gln Asn Ile Leu Lys
260 265 270

Arg Val Glu Glu Arg Ser Glu Arg Glu Gly Thr Ala Leu Asp Ala His
275 280 285

Lys Glu Leu Glu Met Val Val Lys Ala Cys Asn Glu Gly Val Arg Lys
290 295 300

Met Ser Arg Thr Glu Gln Met Ile Ser Ile Gln Lys Lys Met Glu Phe
305 310 315 320

Lys Ile Lys Ser Val Pro Ile Ile Ser His Ser Arg Trp Leu Leu Lys
325 330 335

Gln Gly Glu Leu Gln Gln Met Ser Gly Pro Lys Thr Ser Arg Thr Leu
340 345 350

Arg Thr Lys Lys Leu Phe Arg Glu Ile Tyr Leu Phe Leu Phe Asn Asp
355 360 365

Leu Leu Val Ile Cys Arg Gln Ile Pro Gly Asp Lys Tyr Gln Val Phe
370 375 380

Asp Ser Ala Pro Arg Gly Leu Leu Arg Val Glu Glu Leu Glu Asp Gln
385 390 395 400

```
Gly Gln Thr Leu Ala Asn Val Phe Ile Leu Arg Leu Leu Glu Asn Ala
                405                 410                 415

Asp Asp Arg Glu Ala Thr Tyr Met Leu Lys Ala Ser Ser Gln Ser Glu
            420                 425                 430

Met Lys Arg Trp Met Thr Ser Leu Ala Pro Asn Arg Arg Thr Lys Phe
        435                 440                 445

Val Ser Phe Thr Ser Arg Leu Leu Asp Cys Pro Gln Val Gln Cys Val
    450                 455                 460

His Pro Tyr Val Ala Gln Gln Pro Asp Glu Leu Thr Leu Glu Leu Ala
465                 470                 475                 480

Asp Ile Leu Asn Ile Leu Glu Lys Thr Glu Asp Gly Glu Pro Arg Thr
                485                 490                 495

Lys Gly Thr Leu His Leu Gly Gln Pro  *
            500                 505
```

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 5:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 2343 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: both
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: CDS
(B) LOCATION:2..1609

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 5:

```
C CTG TAT CAA GAG TAT AGA GAC AAA TCG ACT CTC CAA GAA ATT GAA          46
  Leu Tyr Gln Glu Tyr Arg Asp Lys Ser Thr Leu Gln Glu Ile Glu
   1               5                  10                  15

ACA CGG AGG CAG CAG GAT GCA GAA ATC CAA GGC AAC TCC GAT GGG TCC        94
Thr Arg Arg Gln Gln Asp Ala Glu Ile Gln Gly Asn Ser Asp Gly Ser
                20                  25                  30
```

```
CAG GTT GGG GAA GAC GCT GGA GAG GAG GAG GAG GAG GAG GAG GAG GGA      142
Gln Val Gly Glu Asp Ala Gly Glu Glu Glu Glu Glu Glu Glu Glu Gly
            35                  40                  45

GAG GAG GAG GAG CTG GCC AGC CCT CCT GAG AGG AGA GCT CTG CCT CAG      190
Glu Glu Glu Glu Leu Ala Ser Pro Pro Glu Arg Arg Ala Leu Pro Gln
        50                  55                  60

ATC TGC CTG CTC AGC AAC CCC CAC TCC AGG TTC AAC CTC TGG CAA GAC      238
Ile Cys Leu Leu Ser Asn Pro His Ser Arg Phe Asn Leu Trp Gln Asp
    65                  70                  75

CTT CCT GAG ATC CAG AGC AGT GGC GTG CTG GAC ATT CTC CAG CCG GAG      286
Leu Pro Glu Ile Gln Ser Ser Gly Val Leu Asp Ile Leu Gln Pro Glu
80                  85                  90                  95

GAG ATC AGG CTG CAG GAG GCC ATG TTT GAG TTG GTT ACC TCT GAG GCC      334
Glu Ile Arg Leu Gln Glu Ala Met Phe Glu Leu Val Thr Ser Glu Ala
                100                 105                 110

TCC TAC TAT AAG AGC CTG AAC CTG CTG GTG TCG CAC TTC ATG GAG AAC      382
Ser Tyr Tyr Lys Ser Leu Asn Leu Leu Val Ser His Phe Met Glu Asn
            115                 120                 125

GAG CGT CTG AAG AAG ATC CTG CAT CCA TCT GAG GCC CAC ATC CTC TTT      430
Glu Arg Leu Lys Lys Ile Leu His Pro Ser Glu Ala His Ile Leu Phe
        130                 135                 140

TCC AAT GTC CTG GAT GTC ATG GCT GTC AGT GAG CGG TTT TTG CTG GAG      478
Ser Asn Val Leu Asp Val Met Ala Val Ser Glu Arg Phe Leu Leu Glu
    145                 150                 155

CTA GAG CAC CGC ATG GAG GAG AAC ATT GTT ATC TCG GAT GTG TGC GAC      526
Leu Glu His Arg Met Glu Glu Asn Ile Val Ile Ser Asp Val Cys Asp
160                 165                 170                 175

ATC GTG TAC CGT TAC GCA GCT GAT CAC TTC TCG GTC TAT ATC ACT TAC      574
Ile Val Tyr Arg Tyr Ala Ala Asp His Phe Ser Val Tyr Ile Thr Tyr
                180                 185                 190

GTC AGT AAC CAG ACC TAC CAG GAA AGG ACA TAC AAG CAG CTC CTA CAG      622
Val Ser Asn Gln Thr Tyr Gln Glu Arg Thr Tyr Lys Gln Leu Leu Gln
            195                 200                 205

GAG AAG GCC GCT TTC CGG GAA CTG ATC GCA CAG TTG GAG CTG GAC CCC      670
Glu Lys Ala Ala Phe Arg Glu Leu Ile Ala Gln Leu Glu Leu Asp Pro
        210                 215                 220
```

```
AAA TGC AAG GGC CTG CCT TTC TCC TCC TTC CTC ATC TTG CCT TTC CAG      718
Lys Cys Lys Gly Leu Pro Phe Ser Ser Phe Leu Ile Leu Pro Phe Gln
    225                 230                 235

AGG ATC ACG AGA CTC AAG CTG CTG GTC CAG AAT ATC CTG AAG AGA GTG      766
Arg Ile Thr Arg Leu Lys Leu Leu Val Gln Asn Ile Leu Lys Arg Val
240                 245                 250                 255

GAG GAG AGG TCT GAA CGT GAA GGC ACC GCC TTG GAT GCC CAC AAG GAG      814
Glu Glu Arg Ser Glu Arg Glu Gly Thr Ala Leu Asp Ala His Lys Glu
                260                 265                 270

CTA GAA ATG GTG GTA AAG GCA TGC AAT GAG GGT GTC CGG AAG ATG AGC      862
Leu Glu Met Val Val Lys Ala Cys Asn Glu Gly Val Arg Lys Met Ser
            275                 280                 285

CGC ACA GAA CAG ATG ATC AGC ATT CAG AAG AAG ATG GAG TTC AAG ATC      910
Arg Thr Glu Gln Met Ile Ser Ile Gln Lys Lys Met Glu Phe Lys Ile
        290                 295                 300

AAG TCG GTA CCC ATC ATC TCA CAC TCC CGG TGG CTG CTG AAG CAG GGT      958
Lys Ser Val Pro Ile Ile Ser His Ser Arg Trp Leu Leu Lys Gln Gly
    305                 310                 315

GAG CTG CAG CAG ATG TCC GGC CCC AAG ACC TCC CGC ACC CTG CGG ACC     1006
Glu Leu Gln Gln Met Ser Gly Pro Lys Thr Ser Arg Thr Leu Arg Thr
320                 325                 330                 335

AAG AAG CTC TTC AGA GAA ATT TAC CTC TTC CTC TTC AAT GAC CTG CTG     1054
Lys Lys Leu Phe Arg Glu Ile Tyr Leu Phe Leu Phe Asn Asp Leu Leu
                340                 345                 350

GTG ATC TGC CGG CAG ATC CCT GGA GAC AAG TAC CAG GTG TTT GAT TCG     1102
Val Ile Cys Arg Gln Ile Pro Gly Asp Lys Tyr Gln Val Phe Asp Ser
            355                 360                 365

GCC CCA AGG GGC CTG CTT CGA GTG GAG GAG CTG GAG GAC CAG GGT CAA     1150
Ala Pro Arg Gly Leu Leu Arg Val Glu Glu Leu Glu Asp Gln Gly Gln
        370                 375                 380

ACA CTG GCT AAT GTG TTC ATC CTG CGG CTG CTG GAA AAT GCA GAT GAC     1198
Thr Leu Ala Asn Val Phe Ile Leu Arg Leu Leu Glu Asn Ala Asp Asp
    385                 390                 395

CGA GAG GCC ACC TAT ATG CTG AAG GCA TCC TCC CAG AGC GAG ATG AAG     1246
Arg Glu Ala Thr Tyr Met Leu Lys Ala Ser Ser Gln Ser Glu Met Lys
400                 405                 410                 415
```

```
CGC TGG ATG ACC TCA CTG GCC CCC AAC AGG AGG ACC AAG TTT GTA TCC      1294
Arg Trp Met Thr Ser Leu Ala Pro Asn Arg Arg Thr Lys Phe Val Ser
                420                 425                 430

TTC ACA TCT CGG CTG TTG GAC TGT CCC CAG GTC CAG TGT GTG CAC CCG      1342
Phe Thr Ser Arg Leu Leu Asp Cys Pro Gln Val Gln Cys Val His Pro
            435                 440                 445

TAT GTG GCC CAG CAG CCT GAT GAA CTG ACG CTG GAA CTG GCA GAT ATC      1390
Tyr Val Ala Gln Gln Pro Asp Glu Leu Thr Leu Glu Leu Ala Asp Ile
        450                 455                 460

CTG AAC ATC CTG GAG AAG ACA GAG GAT GGG TGG ATC TTT GGT GAG CGG      1438
Leu Asn Ile Leu Glu Lys Thr Glu Asp Gly Trp Ile Phe Gly Glu Arg
    465                 470                 475

CTG CAT GAC CAG GAG AGA GGC TGG TTC CCC AGT TCC ATG ACA GAG GAG      1486
Leu His Asp Gln Glu Arg Gly Trp Phe Pro Ser Ser Met Thr Glu Glu
480                 485                 490                 495

ATC CTG AAC CCC AAG ATC CGC TCC CAG AAC CTC AAG GAA TGT TTC CGG      1534
Ile Leu Asn Pro Lys Ile Arg Ser Gln Asn Leu Lys Glu Cys Phe Arg
                500                 505                 510

GTA CAT AAG ATG GAA GAC CCT CAG CGC AGC CAG AAT AAG GAC CGC AGG      1582
Val His Lys Met Glu Asp Pro Gln Arg Ser Gln Asn Lys Asp Arg Arg
            515                 520                 525

AAG CTG GGC AGC CGG AAT CGT CAA TGA ACCTCCCCAG CTCAGGCACC            1629
Lys Leu Gly Ser Arg Asn Arg Gln  *
        530                 535

TGAAGGGAAG GGTGTGGGCA GGGATGGGGA GCAGGCCCGG CAGAGACGCC CGACAGATTC    1689

AGAGGGCCTT AGGGAAGAAT GTCAGTGCCT TCTCAGGCAG CAGGAGTGGC TTCGGCCTGC    1749

TCTGTCCCTG CCCATGCTGT GGAAGCTCTA GTGTCCTGGC CACTTGTTTG CTTGCACACT    1809

GGTGAAAAGC TAAGTACTTA GGCAGTATTA CACCACCTCC CTTCAGTCTC TCAGAGGTAG    1869

AAGAAGGCAG GCATGCTCCA GAGACCTTCC GGTGACTGGA AGAGGCCCAC ACAAGGGTCC    1929

CTGGCAGCAG GCAGGTGGAA GGTAACCACT GTCAGGATCC CCTGAACTGC ACGTGTCCTT    1989

CCCTACTTTG GAAGCTGTTA AGAGTCTACC AGGCACACAG ATGGCCGCCC CTGCCCGAGG    2049

GAGTTTGATG AGCAGTGGTG ACCCTGCCTG CCCGTCCCCG TGCCTCTGCC AGCCTCTCTT    2109

GCACGCCAAG CCCTGCCCTC AGCAGGCTTC CCAAAGCTTA GCTGAGGGTT CATGCCACCT    2169
```

CTAGCTCCTT GAAGGGCTTG ATATCACTTG TGTCTCCTGG GCCCCTGATG GAGCCCAGGC 2229

GTTTTGCAGA ATGAATTGGT CACTGCATCC TTTATGGTCA TGGTTTTGAG AAAAGCAAAT 2289

ATCATTTTTG GCTGCATTAA AAGAAGCATC CTATATAAAA AAAAAAAAAA AAAA 2343

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 6:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 535 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 6:

Leu Tyr Gln Glu Tyr Arg Asp Lys Ser Thr Leu Gln Glu Ile Glu Thr
1 5 10 15

Arg Arg Gln Gln Asp Ala Glu Ile Gln Gly Asn Ser Asp Gly Ser Gln
20 25 30

Val Gly Glu Asp Ala Gly Glu Glu Glu Glu Glu Glu Glu Glu Gly Glu
35 40 45

Glu Glu Glu Leu Ala Ser Pro Pro Glu Arg Arg Ala Leu Pro Gln Ile
50 55 60

Cys Leu Leu Ser Asn Pro His Ser Arg Phe Asn Leu Trp Gln Asp Leu
65 70 75 80

Pro Glu Ile Gln Ser Ser Gly Val Leu Asp Ile Leu Gln Pro Glu Glu
85 90 95

Ile Arg Leu Gln Glu Ala Met Phe Glu Leu Val Thr Ser Glu Ala Ser
100 105 110

Tyr Tyr Lys Ser Leu Asn Leu Leu Val Ser His Phe Met Glu Asn Glu
115 120 125

Arg Leu Lys Lys Ile Leu His Pro Ser Glu Ala His Ile Leu Phe Ser
130 135 140

Asn Val Leu Asp Val Met Ala Val Ser Glu Arg Phe Leu Leu Glu Leu
145 150 155 160

Glu His Arg Met Glu Glu Asn Ile Val Ile Ser Asp Val Cys Asp Ile
165 170 175

Val Tyr Arg Tyr Ala Ala Asp His Phe Ser Val Tyr Ile Thr Tyr Val
180 185 190

Ser Asn Gln Thr Tyr Gln Glu Arg Thr Tyr Lys Gln Leu Leu Gln Glu
195 200 205

Lys Ala Ala Phe Arg Glu Leu Ile Ala Gln Leu Glu Leu Asp Pro Lys
210 215 220

Cys Lys Gly Leu Pro Phe Ser Ser Phe Leu Ile Leu Pro Phe Gln Arg
225 230 235 240

Ile Thr Arg Leu Lys Leu Leu Val Gln Asn Ile Leu Lys Arg Val Glu
245 250 255

Glu Arg Ser Glu Arg Glu Gly Thr Ala Leu Asp Ala His Lys Glu Leu
260 265 270

Glu Met Val Val Lys Ala Cys Asn Glu Gly Val Arg Lys Met Ser Arg
275 280 285

Thr Glu Gln Met Ile Ser Ile Gln Lys Lys Met Glu Phe Lys Ile Lys
290 295 300

Ser Val Pro Ile Ile Ser His Ser Arg Trp Leu Leu Lys Gln Gly Glu
305 310 315 320

Leu Gln Gln Met Ser Gly Pro Lys Thr Ser Arg Thr Leu Arg Thr Lys
325 330 335

Lys Leu Phe Arg Glu Ile Tyr Leu Phe Leu Phe Asn Asp Leu Leu Val
340 345 350

Ile Cys Arg Gln Ile Pro Gly Asp Lys Tyr Gln Val Phe Asp Ser Ala
355 360 365

Pro Arg Gly Leu Leu Arg Val Glu Glu Leu Glu Asp Gln Gly Gln Thr
370 375 380

Leu Ala Asn Val Phe Ile Leu Arg Leu Leu Glu Asn Ala Asp Asp Arg
385 390 395 400

Glu Ala Thr Tyr Met Leu Lys Ala Ser Ser Gln Ser Glu Met Lys Arg
405 410 415

Trp Met Thr Ser Leu Ala Pro Asn Arg Arg Thr Lys Phe Val Ser Phe
420 425 430

```
Thr Ser Arg Leu Leu Asp Cys Pro Gln Val Gln Cys Val His Pro Tyr
        435                 440                 445

Val Ala Gln Gln Pro Asp Glu Leu Thr Leu Glu Leu Ala Asp Ile Leu
    450                 455                 460

Asn Ile Leu Glu Lys Thr Glu Asp Gly Trp Ile Phe Gly Glu Arg Leu
465                 470                 475                 480

His Asp Gln Glu Arg Gly Trp Phe Pro Ser Ser Met Thr Glu Glu Ile
                485                 490                 495

Leu Asn Pro Lys Ile Arg Ser Gln Asn Leu Lys Glu Cys Phe Arg Val
            500                 505                 510

His Lys Met Glu Asp Pro Gln Arg Ser Gln Asn Lys Asp Arg Arg Lys
        515                 520                 525

Leu Gly Ser Arg Asn Arg Gln  *
    530                 535
```

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 7:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 803 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: both
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: CDS
(B) LOCATION:3..803

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 7:

```
GG AGA GCT CTG CCT CAG ATC TGC CTG CTC AGT AAC CCC CAC TCA AGG        47
   Arg Ala Leu Pro Gln Ile Cys Leu Leu Ser Asn Pro His Ser Arg
    1               5                  10                  15

TTC AAC CTC TGG CAG GAT CTT CCC GAG ATC CGG AGC AGC GGG GTG CTT        95
Phe Asn Leu Trp Gln Asp Leu Pro Glu Ile Arg Ser Ser Gly Val Leu
                20                  25                  30
```

```
GAG ATC CTA CAG CCT GAG GAG ATT AAG CTG CAG GAG GCC ATG TTC GAG      143
Glu Ile Leu Gln Pro Glu Glu Ile Lys Leu Gln Glu Ala Met Phe Glu
            35                  40                  45

CTG GTC ACT TCC GAG GCG TCC TAC TAC AAG AGT CTG AAC CTG CTC GTG      191
Leu Val Thr Ser Glu Ala Ser Tyr Tyr Lys Ser Leu Asn Leu Leu Val
        50                  55                  60

TCC CAC TTC ATG GAG AAC GAG CGG ATA AGG AAG ATC CTG CAC CCG TCC      239
Ser His Phe Met Glu Asn Glu Arg Ile Arg Lys Ile Leu His Pro Ser
    65                  70                  75

GAG GCG CAC ATC CTC TTC TCC AAC GTC CTG GAC GTG CTG GCT GTC AGT      287
Glu Ala His Ile Leu Phe Ser Asn Val Leu Asp Val Leu Ala Val Ser
80                  85                  90                  95

GAG CGG TTC CTC CTG GAG CTG GAG CAC CGG ATG GAG GAG AAC ATC GTC      335
Glu Arg Phe Leu Leu Glu Leu Glu His Arg Met Glu Glu Asn Ile Val
                100                 105                 110

ATC TCT GAC GTG TGT GAC ATC GTG TAC CGT TAT GCG GCC GAC CAC TTC      383
Ile Ser Asp Val Cys Asp Ile Val Tyr Arg Tyr Ala Ala Asp His Phe
            115                 120                 125

TCT GTC TAC ATC ACC TAC GTC AGC AAT CAG ACC TAC CAG GAG CGG ACC      431
Ser Val Tyr Ile Thr Tyr Val Ser Asn Gln Thr Tyr Gln Glu Arg Thr
        130                 135                 140

TAT AAG CAG CTG CTC CAG GAG AAG GCA GCT TTC CGG GAG CTG ATC GCG      479
Tyr Lys Gln Leu Leu Gln Glu Lys Ala Ala Phe Arg Glu Leu Ile Ala
    145                 150                 155

CAG CTA GAG CTC GAC CCC AAG TGC AGG GGG CTG CCC TTC TCC TCC TTC      527
Gln Leu Glu Leu Asp Pro Lys Cys Arg Gly Leu Pro Phe Ser Ser Phe
160                 165                 170                 175

CTC ATC CTG CCT TTC CAG AGG ATC ACA CGC CTC AAG CTG TTG GTC CAG      575
Leu Ile Leu Pro Phe Gln Arg Ile Thr Arg Leu Lys Leu Leu Val Gln
                180                 185                 190

AAC ATC CTG AAG AGG GTA GAA GAG AGG TCT GAG CGG GAG TGC ACT GCT      623
Asn Ile Leu Lys Arg Val Glu Glu Arg Ser Glu Arg Glu Cys Thr Ala
            195                 200                 205

TTG GAT GCT CAC AAG GAG CTG GAA ATG GTG GTA AAG GCA TGC AAC GAG      671
Leu Asp Ala His Lys Glu Leu Glu Met Val Val Lys Ala Cys Asn Glu
        210                 215                 220
```

```
GGC GTC AGG AAA ATG AGC CGC ACG GAA CAG ATG ATC AGC ATT CAG AAG      719
Gly Val Arg Lys Met Ser Arg Thr Glu Gln Met Ile Ser Ile Gln Lys
    225                 230                 235

AAG ATG GAG TTC AAG ATC AAG TCG GTG CCC ATC ATC TCC CAC TCC CGC      767
Lys Met Glu Phe Lys Ile Lys Ser Val Pro Ile Ile Ser His Ser Arg
240                 245                 250                 255

TGG CTG CTG AAG CAG GGT GAG CTG CAG CAG ATG TCC                      803
Trp Leu Leu Lys Gln Gly Glu Leu Gln Gln Met Ser
                260                 265
```

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 8:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 267 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 8:

```
Arg Ala Leu Pro Gln Ile Cys Leu Leu Ser Asn Pro His Ser Arg Phe
 1               5                  10                  15

Asn Leu Trp Gln Asp Leu Pro Glu Ile Arg Ser Ser Gly Val Leu Glu
            20                  25                  30

Ile Leu Gln Pro Glu Glu Ile Lys Leu Gln Glu Ala Met Phe Glu Leu
        35                  40                  45

Val Thr Ser Glu Ala Ser Tyr Tyr Lys Ser Leu Asn Leu Leu Val Ser
    50                  55                  60

His Phe Met Glu Asn Glu Arg Ile Arg Lys Ile Leu His Pro Ser Glu
65                  70                  75                  80

Ala His Ile Leu Phe Ser Asn Val Leu Asp Val Leu Ala Val Ser Glu
                85                  90                  95

Arg Phe Leu Leu Glu Leu Glu His Arg Met Glu Glu Asn Ile Val Ile
            100                 105                 110

Ser Asp Val Cys Asp Ile Val Tyr Arg Tyr Ala Ala Asp His Phe Ser
        115                 120                 125

Val Tyr Ile Thr Tyr Val Ser Asn Gln Thr Tyr Gln Glu Arg Thr Tyr
    130                 135                 140
```

```
Lys Gln Leu Leu Gln Glu Lys Ala Ala Phe Arg Glu Leu Ile Ala Gln
145                 150                 155                 160

Leu Glu Leu Asp Pro Lys Cys Arg Gly Leu Pro Phe Ser Ser Phe Leu
                165                 170                 175

Ile Leu Pro Phe Gln Arg Ile Thr Arg Leu Lys Leu Leu Val Gln Asn
            180                 185                 190

Ile Leu Lys Arg Val Glu Glu Arg Ser Glu Arg Glu Cys Thr Ala Leu
        195                 200                 205

Asp Ala His Lys Glu Leu Glu Met Val Val Lys Ala Cys Asn Glu Gly
    210                 215                 220

Val Arg Lys Met Ser Arg Thr Glu Gln Met Ile Ser Ile Gln Lys Lys
225                 230                 235                 240

Met Glu Phe Lys Ile Lys Ser Val Pro Ile Ile Ser His Ser Arg Trp
                245                 250                 255

Leu Leu Lys Gln Gly Glu Leu Gln Gln Met Ser
            260                 265
```

CLAIMS

1. A polynucleotide encoding murine guanine nucleotide exchange factor (MNGEF) or a homologue thereof.

2. A polynucleotide according to claim 1 wherein said homologue is human guanine nucleotide exchange factor (NGEF).

3. A polynucleotide selected from:

   (a) polynucleotides comprising the nucleotide sequence set out in SEQ ID No. 1, 3, 5 or 7 or the complement thereof.

   (b) polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence capable of hybridising to the nucleotide sequence set out in SEQ ID No. 1, 3, 5 or 7, or a fragment thereof.

   (c) polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence capable of hybridising to the complement of the nucleotide sequence set out in SEQ ID No. 1, 3, 5 or 7, or a fragment thereof.

   (d) polynucleotides comprising a polynucleotide sequence which is degenerate as a result of the genetic code to the polynucleotides defined in (a), (b) or (c).

4. A polynucleotide probe which comprises a fragment of at least 15 nucleotides of a polynucleotide as defined in any one of claims 1 to 3.

5. A polypeptide in substantially isolated form which comprises the sequence set out in SEQ ID Nos. 2, 4, 6 or 8, or a polypeptide substantially homologous thereto, or a fragment of the polypeptide of SEQ ID Nos. 2, 4, 6 or 8.

6. A polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide according to claim 5.

7. A vector comprising a polynucleotide as defined in any one of claims 1 to 3 or 6.

8 An expression vector comprising a polynucleotide as defined in any one of claims 1 to 3 or 6, operably linked to regulatory sequences capable of directing expression of said polynucleotide in a host cell.

9. An antibody capable of binding the polypeptide of SEQ ID. No. 2, 4, 6 or 8 or fragment thereof.

10. A method for detecting the presence or absence of a polynucleotide as defined in any one of claims 1 to 3 or 6 in a biological sample which comprises:

(a) bringing the biological sample containing DNA or RNA into contact with a probe according to claim 4 under hybridising conditions; and

(b) detecting any duplex formed between the probe and nucleic acid in the sample.

11. A method of detecting polypeptides as defined in claim 5 present in biological samples which comprises:

(a) providing an antibody according to claim 9;

(b) incubating a biological sample with said antibody under conditions which allow for the formation of an antibody-antigen complex; and

(c) determining whether antibody-antigen complex comprising said antibody is formed.

12. A polynucleotide according to any one of claims 1 to 3 or 6 for use in a method of treatment of the human or animal body.

13. A polypeptide according to claim 5 for use in a method of treatment of the human or animal body.

14. An antibody according to claim 10 for use in a method of treatment of the human or animal body.

15. A method of treating a disease or disorder of the nervous system, comprising

administering an effective amount of a polynucleotide as defined in any one of claims 1 to 3 or 6, to a patient.

16. A method of treating a disease or disorder of the nervous system, comprising administering an effective amount of a polypeptidetide as defined in claim 5, to a patient.

17. A method of treating a disease or disorder of the nervous system, comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody as defined in claim 10 to a patient.

18. The method of claim 15, 16 or 17 wherein said disease or disorder is a malignancy.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Interna al Application No
PCT/GB 97/03302

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 C12N15/12 C07K14/47 C07K16/18 A61K38/17 C12Q1/68
G01N33/68

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 6 C12N C07K A61K C12Q G01N

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	BOGUSKI M.S. AND MCCORMICK F. : "Proteins regulating Ras and its relatives." NATURE, vol. 366, 1993, pages 643-654, XP002057779 see the whole document, especially Table 1 ---	1,2,4,7, 10,12, 15,18
X	HART M.J. ET AL.: "Identification of a novel guanine exchange factor for the Rho GTPase." JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, vol. 271, no. 41, 11 October 1996, pages 25452-25458, XP002057776 see the whole document --- -/--	1,2,4,7, 10,12, 15,18

[X] Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C. [ ] Patent family members are listed in annex.

° Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

1

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
18 March 1998	27. 03. 98

Name and mailing address of the ISA	Authorized officer
European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Mandl, B

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (July 1992)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Intern al Application No
PCT/GB 97/03302

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WHITEHEAD I.P. ET AL.: "Expression cloning of lsc, a novel oncogene with structural similarities to the Dbl family of guanine nucleotide exchange factors." JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, vol. 271, no. 31, 2 August 1996, pages 18643-18650, XP002057777 see the whole document ---	1,2,4,7, 10,12, 15,18
X	CHAN A. M.-L. ET AL.: "Expression cDNA cloning of a novel oncogene with sequence similarity to regulators of small GTP-binding proteins." ONCOGENE, vol. 9, 1994, pages 1057-1063, XP002059291 cited in the application see the whole document -----	1,2,4,7, 10,12, 15,18

1